ited fields. The rector of the Berlin Uniperson laid his finger on another weak point in spormous sums lavished on the support of jet has been sarnestly discussed in England college revenues, now absorbed for the most part by tille men, that persistent and fruitful work in some branch of science or erudition shall be essential to the tenure of a fellowship. Prof. Helmholz would not deny that Oxford and Cambridge, like Lion and Harrow, do at least produce gentlemen, though it is plain enough from his dry, cursory allusion to this claim, that he is far from thinking the game worth the powder. Only in two respects does develop, he thinks, in a high degree, a sense of delicacy and precision in writing which shows trail in the way in which they handle their mother tongue. He intimates that one of the westest sides in the education of German youth lies in this direction. Prof. Helmholz can see also that the English universities, like the English schools, take better care of the bodily health of their students. As for the moral effect of the more rigorous control exercised at Oxford and Cambridge, those who can speak from experience will concur with the lecturer in pro-

nouncing it rather illusory. While the English universities have changed least, the French universities have diverged most widely from the mediaeval type. The French faculties have become purely institutes for in-struction—special schools, with definite regulations for the course of tuition quite distinct from those institutions which are to further the progress of science. Outside the lecture rooms. where attendance is purely voluntary, the French students live without any pretence of control, and associate with young men of other callings, thus failing to develop any special caprit du corps or common feeling. Prof. Helmholz would place the German universities Owing to their poverty they have been conand have had in consequence to endure They have saved, however, a far greater nupreserved by an analagous institutions in France. Outside of the lecture rooms, there is no official control over the proceedings of the students so long as they do not come in collision with the guardians of public order. German students, however, have retained an exceptionally vivid sense of corporate union, and of what is intimately connected therewith. a requirement of honorable behavior in the individual. Thus both the university regarded as a legal corporation and the whole mass of students regarded as a distinct caste are self-governing bodies. The one defines the scope and processes of the edu-cation offered, with only a moderate degree of interference on the part of the State, and the other regulates, by a code of its own, social intercourse and private conduct. The university is treated by the Government with the deferversity authorities, instead of aiming, after the English custom, to keep undergraduates in a state of pupilage, treat them like full grown

We may note one other point in which German are distinguished from French and English universities. In France and England special weight is laid on what is called the talent for teaching; that is, the power of explaining the subjects of instruction in a well-arranged and lucid manner. In Paris, indeed, an eloquent lecturer is in special request. German universities, on the other hand, pay little attention to the virtues of a pedagogue—those they leave to the intermediate schools and the gymnasium-much less do they run after the graces lecture, fatigue in the second, and exertion in the third. He does not healtate to lay down, as a fundamental principle, that any one who would plant in his hearers a perfect conviction of the truth of his principles must first of all know, from his own experience, how conviction is acquired-by having worked, that is to say, at the confines of human knowledge, and conquered for it new regions. Prof. Helmholz thinks that a teacher who cleverly retails the convictions reached by other men may do well enough for those pupils who depend upon authority as the source of their knowledge-for the pupils, in other words, of grammar schools virile students as require bases for their convictions, which extend to the very bottom.

That the Union is indestructible was settled once for all by the result of the civil war. The States have lost the right of secession, if they ever had it. But it by no means follows. as some of our Republican friends assume, that the assertion of all the other powers reserved to them is empty cant. On the contrary, the new sanctity and firmness of the Federal bond supply the strongest reasons for affirming the indissoluble though qualified integrity of the States thus linked together. Far from being obsolete or futile, the question of the strict or loose construction of the Constitution must tend, in view of the centralizing impulse imparted tythe war, to become of paramount and urgent moment. That the danger of excessive entroachments on the vital rights of States is no bugbear is demonstrated with striking cogency by Mr. David Dudley Field in the current

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number of the North American Review. Some telling facts are cited by Mr. Field to ognition of State rights by Federal jurists, we powers contemplated by the Constitution. As regards dignity and emoluments, it is plain lough that officers of the Federal Government have come to overshadow the officers of the States, although the functions of the latter may be larger and more important. It is pointed out. for instance, that a State Senator of New York is invested with greater powers and has a Wider constituency than a representative in the lower House of Congress, yet few ambitious men would now be found to prefer the former office. Indeed, ex-Governors of States have been glad to accept Federal Fost Offices and Custom Houses, and it was only the other day that we saw the Legislature of New York thanking the President in the name of its people for appointing one of its State Senators to the place of a Collector of Customs, Such things attest a curious change in public opinion since the time when as Mr. Field reminds us, it was a point of suquetto between Washington, as President of the United States, and Hancock as vernor of the State of Massachusotts, which both being in Boston, should make the first

Gail on the other.

It is, however, in the exercise of substantial Dower that the growing eclipse of State authorfty by the national Government appears most startling. Mr. Field runs over the whole list of encroachments, beginning with the enact-ment of a penalty for titled on certain Federal of officers under John Adams's Administration. and coming down to the attempt to control the general elections by placing Federal supervisors or deputy marshals at the polls. The bearing of all this intrusive legislation which, under color of enforcing the implied powers vest-Gir assumed control of nearly all the industrial | Christian III. of Denmark.

special knowledge is required, though only for and financial interests of the country, is summed up in two sontences. Mr. Field submits that the acts form in themselves a displacement English arstem when he dwelt upon the | of State power far beyond anything mooted by greatly inadequate provision for the endow- the most uncompromising champions of Fedment of scientific research. He showed how eralist opinion in the early days of the per little had been done for science by the Constitution, and probably far beyond anything then thought to be possible. He insists more than a thousand fellowships. This sub- further that the theory on which they rest would, if carried out to its logical results-and uring the past few years, and there is little | the pressure in this direction has, at times, seemed irresistible-lead to the practical ab will be such a measure of interference with the sorption in the central Government of all the chief functions of sovereignty. Indeed, it has already become fashionable on the part of Republican newspapers and politicians to call the great commonwealths, which still make most of the rules of property and of conduct under which we live, and which, according to the theory, divide the attributes of sovereignty with the Federal Government, had been reduced to the condition of a body of police officers. The assumption seems the more grotesque in the mouths of those who make it, because they are unwilling to permit the States to even guard

their own polls by their own policemen.

The causes which have evolved the tendency to centralization are plain enough, but how has it happened that public opinion, which, on the whole, seems still loyal to the Constitution, has not found steadfast and efficient exponents on the floors of Congress? Mr. Field answers this question by laying his finger on the weakest point in our political system. We have, as he says, reduced the responsibilities of the members of Congress to the minimum. Senators are responsible to their own States, Representatives to their respective constituents, but here in practice the accountability ends. Yet how, he asks, in the name of justice, can a Senator from Nevada or a Representative from Michigan be allowed to participate in legislation which may transform or annihilate the industries of Massachusetts or of Florida? This absence of responsibility was not felt in the early period of the Federal Government, because Congress at first

and may be described as the internal hearing of one's own solide. It he early period to the feelers of General Government, because Congress at frest confined itself, for the most part, to laws affect to confined itself, for the most part, to laws affect the confined itself, for the most part, to laws affect to the internal heart in the congress is tending to invade, under one presistor canother, every aphero in the part of Congressmen toward every State and district except their own is big with data care to the indianental principle of representations and district except their own is big with data care to the indianental principle of representations and away to the percention that their most vital control, how an we expect them to do other adones how an expect them to do other and the control of the proposition that their most vital control, how an we expect them to do other and the control of the proposition that their most vital control, how an we expect them to do other and the control of the proposition that their most vital control, how an we expect them to do other and the control of the proposition that their most vital control, how an we expect them to do other and the control of the proposition that their most vital control, how an we expect them to do other and the control of the proposition that their most vital control, how any we expect them to do other and the control of the proposition that their most vital control of the control of the proposition that their most vital control of the proposition that their most vit nasium—much less do they run after the graces of arbetorician. They start with the single object of having instruction given, if possible, only by taschers who have proved their own power of altered to seem and in writing. Neither would be done on siderable scientific work, have often an uncould and hesitating delivery. He has observed, however, that such teachers have have dead or several extracts have excited astonishment in the first.

billity, and if this again is attributable to the small size of constituencies, the tendency to encourage the semantic state in the same in the same is a start with the single object of constituencies, the tendency to encourage the small size of constituencies, the tendency to encourage the small size of constituencies, the tendency to encourage the samulation, and treatment soon brought him relief.

A lady—a very good singer—became troubled precisely as above and suffered for several throughout a State. No doubt there are object to stime course, but they are certainly less where there are no tate legislatures intrusted by the organic law with the larger part of legislation. Indeed, it may be fairly said that, in the original and correct view of our Federal Conserved, however, that such teachers have had crowded lecture rooms, while empty-headed crowded lecture rooms, while the result of content and the precise is a above and suffered for several trouble to some extentarrested by the double there are object to sing correctly, her voice became mixed and unpleasant to her, and often the notes seemed to die precisely as above and suffered for several trouble to sing correctly, her voice became mixed and unpleasant to her, and often the notes seemed t

show how far, notworkstanding the verbal rec- his performances awakened so much interest have drifted, in practice, from the nice equipoise Queen. For this occasion Jacob and Abraham

SINGSTIS' SORE THROATS.

Physician's Interesting Experiences with Mixtuken Diseases. In a company the other evening a prom-

nent physician who makes diseases of the throat and lungs a specialty was asked whether was true that bronchial troubles had been inusually prevalent among singers and those who live by the exercise of the vocal organs during the past winter.
"I have treated twenty per cent, more cases

of real throat disease than usual," said the Doctor, "but the number of applicants for relief who had no throat trouble whatever was fully a third more than during the previous sesson. and they were more persistent in the idea that they had actual throat affections than I had ever

known them to be."
"You surely do not mean that artists are often troubled with purely imaginary sore throats, and to such an extent as to practically incapacitate them from singing?"
"I mean that singers, actors, and public

speakers frequently apply to me to be treated for purely fanciful throat affections which they believe are injuring or have destroyed the voice, and that they persist in this belief though repeatedly assured that the vocal organs are perfeetly healthy. But their real trouble is often a disagreeable one, and one that sometimes incapacitates them from those pursuits by which they gain their bread. The fact is that few of them understand that accurate hearing is as important to a singer or speaker as correct of their ears, and even of their teeth, as of their throats—that is if they wish to sing or speak well. Unfortunately, too, some of the practitioners who attend these people do not correctly locate the seat of trouble, and often treat them for 'obscure' throat diseases or nervous affections instead of sending them to an expert aurist. The affection is known as autophony, and may be described as the internal hearing of one's own voice. A person suffering from autophony hears the sounds produced by his vocal organs through his own head, so to speak. The

His Struggle with Charltable Societies to Es-A suit for the construction of the will of

Mrs. Catherine Moore, a charitable woman, who died in 1879, leaving legacies to charitable societies, has so tied up the estate in the controversies between the societies designed for charity that the husband of the testatrix, Mr. James Moore, who created the estate, has been nimost reduced to an object of charity himself. Mr. Moore, who many years ago was a prosperous business man in this city, invested his profits in real estate, purchasing some property in Grand street and some lots in Newtown. Determining to se-cure this property to his family, and to set it apart from his business, he deeded the lands to his wife. Subsequently his two children died and he failed in business. Being then old, he and his wife settled in a cottage upon the Newtown lots, expecting to pass their declining life, depending wholly for their income upon the property, which was in the wife's name,

Mrs. Moore was a zealous I resbyterian, and the Rev. Dr. John D. Wells of the Brooklyn Presbytery was her spiritual adviser for over twenty years. She believed that it was her duty to give the bulk of her property to the Presbyterian Church or its charities. In 1869 she made a will by which she bequeathed the income of her property to her husband for life, and the bulk of it upon his death to various cnarities. Of this will the Rev. Dr. Wells was appointed executor. In her final sickness Mrs. Moore was troubled with some doubt that she had not made a liberal enough provision for her husband, and twenty days before her death, which occurred January II. 1879, she sent for Dr. Wells had frequently arged upon her that she ought to substitute certain other charities for some of these named in her will, and as he understood about them, she was content to leave that part of the codicil to him, giving him no further instructions. Her only positive injunetion, says Dr. Wells in his testimony, was to make a more liberal provision for her husband. years. She believed that it was her duty to give

further instructions. Her only positive injunetion, says Dr. Weils in his testimony, was to
make a more liberal provision for her husband,
and not to allow any of the property to be taken
from her husband as long as he lived.

The will, as it stood at her death, gives ninetwelfths of the income of the estate to her husband, and, upon his death, gives \$1,000 to the
American Bible Society, \$1,000 to the American
Tract Society, \$1,000 to the Board of Reisef of
the Presysterian Church, \$3,000 to the Trustoes
of the Princeton Theological Seminary, and the
residue, after certain other legacies, to the
Board of Foreign Missions, in trost. Before
her death the testatrix sold the Grand street
property devised by the will, and invested the
proceeds in bond and mortgage, so that all the
real estate that she owned at her death comprised the Newtown lots. The will, as originally drawn, gave \$1,000 to the American and
Foreign Christian Union, \$1,000 to the Christian Aid Society, and \$3,000 to found a scholarship in Union College, but the codicil revoked
these bequests.

The societies are engaged in a struggle for
the legacies named, and several of them present
different theories of the will. Those mentioned

MR. MOORE'S STRANGE EXPERIENCE, THE FASHIONABLE DANCES OF 1881.

From Harner's Boose. The Lancers, Waltz, Galop, German, and the Quadrille are the dances named on the ball cards of the period. The last named has led, however, a procarious existence. It was attenued at one of the Patriarchs' balls, but the figures were not familiar, and the admirable effort to give the chaperons and papass a chance to vary the monotons of their wall-flower existence failed. It was thereaf, however, with more success at one or two very elegant natties, and then laid on the shelf until the summer, when it will be a favorite dance at watering places. The Waltz-la raise à trois temps-holds, as it has held for forty years, the first place among the

wants—the value at the first place among the round dancers. The beautiful music of Straues, the first place among the round dancers. The beautiful music of Straues, the trid graceful step and motion, are to be a state of the beautiful motion are to be a state of the beautiful the beautiful the beautiful the proper; all are beautiful. There are, however, sourious daughters of the waitz, which are occasionally danced by people desirous of notoriety at public balls, which should be avoided. Among these are what is called the loston Dit, the facted, and the Society. These cangerated from the beat daughters of the waitz which are occasionally danced by people desirous of notoriety at public balls, which should be avoided. Among these are what is called the loston Dit, the facted, and the Society. These cangerated from the by the best daught must go down. Its enemies would have unanswerable arguments against it." They are sensational, exaggerated; one might easily use a harsher term. The dance of society should be easy, natural, modest, quiet, graceful, and those dancers who copy the excesses of the Ball Mabiles or induge in theatrical poses, are in Mabiles or induged in the there are possible of the property of the saling of the surface of the saling of the surface posses. The graceful is the much coded element of joility without charseness; it is "Allegro" of the ballinoum. To the inspiriting strains of Gambriane, the galop has lighted up the Partincies balls, the F. C. D. C. and the super brivate balls of this winter. It combines much of that Viking force and cere which one admires in the dancing of Swedes, Danes, and Lassans. It is engage the property without being round, A handsome, tall, slender young couple in the galop recall the graceful visitons of the Greek frieze; there is poetry and romance in this sight. The fair Anianta skims o'er the pain of the balliroom with a freshness which recalls the morning of the world. It is comprised of a step known as the passes based on the balliroom of the balliroom of th that he be allowed to retain such portion only of the property, which he wholly earned and paid for, as the law entities him to. "He asks for no charity the has seen enough of that; he asks for no sympathy. Everything he has in the world is bound up in this case and depends upon its decision."

\*\*CONCERNING HOTELS.\*\*

Oplaious from Hebind the Desks in Regard to the Luck of Rooms.

Travellers complain frequently of scarcity of good hotels in New York, and say that many, by neglecting to secure rooms in advance, have been compelled to trampfrom one end of the city to the other in search of first-mer fascing and women graceful. Again,

MATERIAL STATE OF THE PARTY OF

Teaching him the Business. From the New Orleans Times.

"Herman," said a Poydras street merchant clother, sidvessing his clerk, "hat we sold all of dose oversoats vat vas left over from last vanter!"

"No, sir; dere vas dree of den left vet.

"Vell, ve must seil 'em right avay, as de vinter vill not last, you know, Herman. Fring me une of de coats and I vill show you somedings about de pieness. I vill deil you how ve vill seil dom and, und you must bern de pieness, Herman; de vinter vas gone, you know, not ve hav had dose goats in de store more es seex vers.

An eight-dollar overcoat a as handed him by his cierk, and amoothing it out, include a buckskin inoney purse from the show case, and, studing it full of paper, dropped it into one of the puckets.

"Now, Herman, my poy." he continued, "vatch me sell dat goat. I hat sold over dirty-file in dem solutide same vay, and i vant to deach you de pisness. Vet de next gualumer comes tin de sine is did over dirty-file in dem solutide same vay, and i vant to deach you de pisness. Vet de next gualumer comes tin de sine is did over dirty-file in dem solutide same to the solution of the puckets.

soon his podal extremities were encased in them and a bargain strick. As he was about to leave the proprietor called him back.

"I aim gwine ter buy miffin else. I'se got all I want," "I am't gwine to buy miffin else. I'se got all I want," said the hearo sullenty.

"Dot may be so, my dear sir," reclied the proprietor, "but I shuat vents you to hook at dis gots. It was de qure flussin wood, and distinue last year you dean get dot same goat for dwerny five dollars. Since grandous, cothing year gone down to moding and dere was no modey in the pisness any longer. You want something dot Vill keep you from de wedder, and make you teel varm as summer dime. De gonsumption we gaine recent, and de doctors dell me it was de wedder. More den nice seedles died round vere I liflast veek. Dink of det. My leftert, dat gartyas Russian vool, diek und heavy. I was frest, dat gartyas Russian vool, diek und heavy. I was a melle sign tage. Drut to my dear sir. And for we all right, Moster Johns van a rich man to heave died for each life we deen de porkets vas, but it was a leculit dight surcessed e shoulders."

The nearo introned up the cont, thrust hit hands in the pockets and feit the mirre. A pearestil same placed over his face when his touch discussed to his mind the contents of the pockets, but he choked down his joy and include."

Who did you say wore this hyar cont?"

tents of the pockets, but he choked down ins joy and in quired!

Who did you say wore this hyar coat?'

Vy. Missier Jones vot own; se pank on Canal streed.'

What yer gwine to ax fur if?'

Dweody dollars.'

Bars jow 'tu high price fur dis coat, but I'll take it.'

Herman, here, wrap up disgoat tur de sidefilemen.

dies."
Nebber mind, I'll keep de coat on," replied the megro, id, pulling out a roit of money, he paid for it and left e store. While he was around the next corner meaning over

# Garden.

"I've made a bet of \$1,000 with a gentleman or the gate minory and swerestakes 25, 29, and it his portion does not amount to that I have \$1,000.

Thus spoke Danio O'Leev's, the pedescrim, to a Norm toy Nose reporter, who timbred further concerning the contest. Mr. O'Leev's proceeded.

"The race will take place in New York, commencing the contest. Mr. O'Leev's proceeded.

"The race will take place in New York, commencing the contest of the will be the proceeding of the process of the take of the take of take o

windward making for the back. The whale seemed bent

From the Son Francisco Chronicle.
"I think," said a well-known orchestral lead-

as if it was the covert enemy he over had. He was become of that many the was the covert enemy he over had. He was bound to show off anothe so image good pionists, and features of the behaved until the perspiration nearly blooded tim. Now and then I reaked at him approvingly to give him tresh covaries, and every time that I do he give the plants a lick that nearly made distributed of it. His trends all viriabilities benapate at him till he moked like a saidding sich, add when it was all over his bond papers follows. In the distribute papers follows he had been a check for \$250 into his lock. The old man light: I amove whether he was analong on his head on his body, he was a lickled, and the way he satup the wine higher than a check for eachier.

If the crowd was a caution.

If the crowd was a caution.

If the crowd was professionally, the?

I never heard an analong of he public, said I, and what's more I meant it, ch? Don't you think I was right?

## Divorces in Berksbire, Massachusetts. From the Spicioghold Republican.

The divorce docket for the May term of the in prime that twitted and selection in the already filed.

Mary E. Tutler of Peru, leave to marry again.

Andrew Pixicy of Oreat Barrington from Martha J. Mary R. Andrew Pixico of Great Barrington from Martha J. Xiev, for adultery. Della N. Piccips of Williamstown from Gershom C. Selps, for description. And Wilson from Phiness E. Wilson, for cruel and historic amend and confirmed limits of intextication. Emily W. Giddings of Great Barrington from Theodore

High Kane of Locatron Eliza Ann Kane, for desertion, tenricata Watson of Hinssale from William's Watson, for described watson of Hinssale from William's Watson, for described and confirmed highests of intextection. He less that from Feas Schoffers, for described Alcourses Seaton from Roca Newton, for industry, Mary Diministry North Months of Confederation of the Confederation of the Confederation of the Confederation of the Western from Any A. Western for describing the Windows, between the Side prison. Users A. Beckenfler Windows, heave to marry washing wife taxing been supposed from him, in Connecticut Clusters Reside from Sellies W. Morey for describing Marcus A. Mercy from Sellies W. Morey for describing English and Fisher on Clusters W. Akers, for describing Aurella of this from W. H. (2004), for adultery. Frances R. Learnen of Fishered from Angeles for these thing. Nation of Pixes of Orna Satringon from Andrew Sarv E. Whithout of Stockbridge from Robert M. Whit was a state private and some state private and some state private of Stockbridge from Henry Whitney or exact and atomics from the Satron Satro

Haratto Everett trosp Maria T. Everett, for desertion.

From the Withspille Enterprise. How there had the workers get, and in what way is the money to be divided?

The walkers set 45 per cent. of the cate receipts only. Thirsty per cent is to be divided among the first five men in the race. If they se more than 485 miles. No share of the gate money will be given to an employ in the single siven to an employ in the single siven to an employ will be siven to the siven to Some days since a farmer's wife in Grayson